Business Notices.

"CONGRESS WATER" SURPASSED .- "SARA-TOGA WATER" excelled. "Empire Spring" esperseded-Purs Iodine Water triumph

"Empire Spring" supersocied—Pure Iodine Water friumphunt.

It is a conceded fact among physicians that the medical value of the most collaborated and popular space "waters" in the of the most collaborated and popular space "waters" in the United States arise schiefly, if not endrely, from United States arise louis z TREY CONTAIN, sood that they are only effective remedial agents in proportion to the amount of Iodiac hey hold in solu ion. to the amount of Iodiac hey hold in solu ion. to the amount of Iodiac hey hold in solu ion. The MEDICATED SPAINS.

ADERES's PURE IODINE WATER, how a "Solution of Pars Iodias in Water," and to embrace "about half a tion of Pars Iodias in Water," and to embrace "solut half a strain of Iodiac to the analysis authority of the Congress Water," is nec seasily grain of Iodiac to a waste of time, comfort and money to visit. The "Congress Water," the "Saratora Water," as well as the "Empire Spring, "Water, only contain a trifling proportion of lodide of magnesium, but Dr. Anders's Iodiac Water embodies the Guerrast Amount of Pure Iodone Ever Knows to be held in solution by pure water itself; and hence, being free from all extraneous or antagonistic matter, may be considered a Real Specific For Fever and Ague.

eidered a

Real Specific for Fever and Ague,
wall as for all other disorders in which the use of Iodine is
particularly indicated. Its effect in the
Radical Cure of Dyspersia.

is beyond all ordinary conception; while for the
PREFECT CURE OF SCHOPLIA, IN ALL ITS FORMS, AND
the entire range of pulmonary complaints, it stands perfectly
unrivaled in the whole catalogue of pharmacoutical preparation
Sold, which all and retail, by
ANDERS & FOSDICK,
No. 3 2d ev. and No. 262 Broadway.

D. Yalna, Chicago, and Druggiets generally

No. 3 day and No. 852 Broadway.

No. 3 day and No. 852 Broadway.

"I have analyzed the 'lodine Water' prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure lodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare lodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state. This preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of lodine. I comider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of lodine is indexed.

"James R. Chilton, M. D., Chemist.

"New York, May 22, 1856."

CERTIFICATE FROM PROF. JAS. C. BOOTH, UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 27, 1856.

DR. HENNY ANDERS: The sample of lodine Water tested by mo, I find to be lodine dissolved in pure water.

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS for Summer wear, are composed of a material very light, soft, eshetic and durable; and fer gently absorbing perspiration, they have no equal, and cannot be too strongly recommended. To the invalid they are health, to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; on al, health and comfort. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

JAMES E RAY, No. 108 flowers, near Grandest.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER DATE.

THE ONLY SALAMANDER SAFE IN THE WORLD.

AND THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

COTS With Wilder'D Fatent Pewder and Burgiar-Proof Lock.

MI Safes made by us are

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS

WARRANTED FREE

MARKANTED HAS LONGER makes or a midbrated Fire-Proof Saf. his license having expired. Depots No. 122 Water at. (near Wall.) New York, Nos. 22 Water at of Granite sts. Philosolophia, and No. 12 Wellest, Chicago, Ill.

B. G. Wilder &

B. G. WILDER & Co. Pateu

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WEIDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAPES,
weth Steams & Marvin's improvement,
secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder Proof Lock, with a
mail key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr.
Steams, who has for fourteen years superintended their manunecture, during which time not a deliar's worth of property has
been consumed in one of them.

Warratted FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

For sale by
Burgiar-Proof Belee and Money-Chests made to order. Secondand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

HEARING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SALES.—Inc.

bove oslobrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock,
are as improvement upon all improved Salemander and other

Safes—bancs the name "Campion." Their triumpas the world

already know, and their history is their culoxy.

For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
Rew Tork.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, ROTARY LOCKS, &c.—Merchants, Bankers, and others desiring perfect scentry against fire and turglars, are invited to examine our stock of Alum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for Dwaling House Doors. Numesons testimonials of their superiority over all others now in use, will be exhibited. VALENTINE & BUTLEE,

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 90 and 92 Maid-n-lane.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS.
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY.

with a perfection and accuracy newtofore unattained.

By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is eved, and consequently they are officered at very low prices.

New Fork Agency at

Mesera Archer, Warner & Co.'s.

No. 376 Broadway.

CHAPIN, TRBADWELL & Co., Sprintigeld, Mass.

HUSBAND'S CALCINEB MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesis, and is clear of un-pleasant tasts. Four first-premium eliver medals and a World's Fair medal awarded, as being the bear in the market. For saic by the Druggists generally, and wholesais by the man-facturer.

T. J. Hussand, Philadelphia.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

The propuring of a pure and unadulterated article of Jamaica Ginger is now a great desideratum wite every family. Its power and great effects the propuring the properties of the propuring the propuring the properties of the properties o

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK.

No. 304 Breadway, N. Y., Lutte the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European as d American
PATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assertment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors prices, by the dozen package or 100 gross
BARNES & PARK. N. Y. Cincinnati and San Francisco.

Planos and Melopeons from eight different TANUS BER RELIGIEUSS TOOM eight underfeut manufacturers—making the inrest assortment in the city—bounds 15 Second-fiand Planos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy composition. Planos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at H. Waters's, No. 383 Sroadway. Planos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved Cash puid for Second-figured Planos. Music at reduced prices.

FOR CLEANING, PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFY JNG. THE TERTH AND UPMS—SAPONAGEORS TOOTH POWDER, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch.—This elegant preparation, the sale of which is increasing daily, with the numericus testimoticie, is submitted to the public as that great deside, attoractionously satisfactory Destricte. Propared only by Gro E. LACRE & Co. Dipercising Chemists, successors to T. T. Green, counter of Broadway and Walker-at.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS -Perfect digestion and pare bile produce he aithy blood, and if the functions of sither the Stamach or the Liver are disordered. However's full we will use unred to repair the mischief and emble them to sopely the chartest of circulation with an uncontaminated fluit. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden lane, Now York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 6.25, and \$1 per

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourers have improvements reculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their gray-ful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a chaim. The largest and beaut stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for x, piving his famous Dyr. Sold at Batchellon's, No. 283 fir adway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

The Express base structed the bad habit of copy-

ing from other journals calumnies which is knows to be false, though the original utterers may not. Thus we find in its last sheet the following:
"THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—This wide spread sheet has ex-

"THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—This wice spread sheet has exetted as immense influence in misleading well measure folks,
copecially clerry men, by the most gress fabrications. It unce
(1848) manufactured an account of a great battle, which, it and,
has been fought in Ireland, when the Irish defeated the British
troops with great slaughter, the roads being 'covered with
British red-coats for three miles. This saturating islashood
was nade up and published by Greeley when he was addressing
the Irish on the same platform with Architabon Hughes and
laid down his \$500 with the Architabop's \$500, all for needing
Ireland. The object then was to decayee, in order to swindle
the poor, bard working Irish out of their money. Mosty thousands were collected and The Tribone is nisying the same
grams spati. Icataod of bleeding Irishad, it is now 'bleeding
Kanses, and the victions now swindled are Americans, who
cught to know the lying tricks of that infamous-coteen better.

—Now the responsible utt-rers of this string of -Now the responsible utt-rers of this string of

libels know full fell that this story of a British defeat in Ireland was discredited in The Thinks which published it, and that the "Greeley" whom is charges with atteting it " when he was addressing the Irish on the same platform with Bishop Hughes," wa five hundred miles away, on a trip to Lake Superior when this let or was received from Ireland and published." All this has been repeatedly stated, and is notorious in this city; yet The Express, which origin. ated the slander, will continue to copy it from its ignorant echoes these ten years, or so often as it may hope to perpetuate and extend its calumny thereby Ought there not to be some retribution for such de-

ESCAPE OF SLAVES-CAPTURE AND RESCUE. - The

Madison Courier of Monday says:

One day last week two slaves belonging to a
Kentuckian residing about thirty five miles below here,
ran away, end by the aid of the underground railway
grocceded in getting to Dupont, fourteen miles north
of here. A few miles from there, while on their journey northward, under the guidance of three conner-ors, they were captured by a party of seven men from Dupon; and the train upon which they were tryelling reversed, and the faces of the fogitive once more re-turned toward the addom. No time was to be lost by the rallroad officials. A hasty council was held, recruits gathered up, and the slaves recaptured, and are cruits gestiered up, and the slaves receptured, and are now probably in their long looked and wished for ha-ven—one of Her Royal Majesty's provinces. The owner of the slaves, with four or five Kentuckians, arrived at Dupont a little too late! They swore terri-bly, but it availed nothing."

New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1856.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writes—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of has good faith.

We caunot undertake to return respected Communications.

To Our Fairnes.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and sery frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,600 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

The Tribune

For California. Oregon and the Sandwich Islands will be ready THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Demestic News since the sailing of the last steamer Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The Illinois, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for meiling can be had at the counter. Price

In the House yesterday, Mr. Purvisace of Pa. tried to get in a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the imprisonment of Messrs. Robinson, Brown, Deitzler and others in Kansas; and, if they are found to be in prison merely for aiding to establ sh the Free-State Constitution, to report a bill directing a nolle prosequi to be entered. Leave to introduce was refused-Yeas 106 (not two thirds); Nays 74.

Mr. Wilson moved a similar resolve in the Senate, where it lies over Attempts to get up the Pacific Railroad and the Homestead bills were likewise defeated.

The Senate debated and passed some River and Harbor bills, and the House considered the Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill without finish-

The Jury in the case of the explosion on the Empire State have rendered their verdict, which is-Nobody to blame.

The Telegraph gives no returns from yesterday's State Elections.

An important document in the history of Kansas, occupies a place in our columns this morning. It is the argument of Gov. Reeder in behalf of his admission to Congress as the Delegate from that Territory. The case of the people of Kansas, as against the armed invaders who have repeatedly assailed, and now believe they have subdued them, is here presented with a force and clearness which must enhance the slready high reputation of Mr. Reeder for legal ability. It detracts nothing from this argument that it was prepared amid the inconvenience and suffering of severe sickness.

The Atlantic brings us news from Europe to the 23d inst., and at that date the attempt of O'Donnell in Spain, in the interest of the licentious Issbella and the avaricious Christina, to extinguish Constitutional Goveroment, was threatened with the failure it merits. O'Donnell was master of Madrid, but a formidable rising in behalf of Laberty and the Constitution has appeared in the Provinces. The Cortes was also about to renew its sessions in Arragon, whither a majority of the members are said to have made good their escape; a conducts of twoand-a-half millions of dollars, belonging to the Government, is believed to have fallen into their hands just in season to be useful in carrying on the war: and everything indicates a determined and prolonged resistance on the part of the people to the despotism which this corrupt and unscrupulous conspiracy is endeavoring to impose upon them. For, a conspiracy it is now universally admitted to be, whether arranged, as our London correspondent has stated, for the purpose of suppressing inquiry into the enormous pecuniary and other frauds on the people, of which Queen Christina is guilty, or with the deeper and wider-reaching plan of permonently restoring absolutism. Meanwhile, it is said that Louis Napoleon has determined to give aid to Christina and Isabella, a French army of observation having already been ordered to the frontiers.

From England, the only intelligence of special moment is the basis on which Mr. Pierce's Administration offers to settle the Central American question. According to The London Times, Mr. Dallas propests that San Juan shall be given to Nicaragus, being declared perpetually a free port, and a right of passage up the river being secured to Costa Rica; that the Bay Islands shall be given te Henduras, the British possessions being limited to Betize; that a precise territory shall be laid out for the Mosquito Indians, it being agreed that their southern boundary shall be fixed at a convenient distance north of the San Juan River; and that endeavers shall be made to procure from all the Central American States an agreement that any new atter-oceanic routes which may be opened across their territory, by canal or railroad, shall be forever open to all nations, just as the proposed San Juan Caral is declared to be by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. If this account of the basis on which regoristions are now going on, is correctand we see no reason to question it-we may expect the whole question to be speedily disposed of. The British Government evidently wish to bring this prolonged and useless controversy to a close.

Our last advices from California, it will be remembered, left the State authorities and the San Francisco Vigilance Committee in au attitude of such pointed and emphatic hostility, in consequence of the stabbing of a Vigilant named Hopkirs by Judge Terry of the State Supreme Court, and the arrest and imprisonment of Judge Terry by the Vigilance Committee, that it would seem barely possible that a bloody collision has not supervened ere this. Still, there is so much good setse and forbearance at the bottom of the American character, and a Free Press affords so capa cious an cutlet and escape for our mutual wrath and indignation, that we will cherish the hope that the steamship mail which leaves us to-day will have reached San Francisco ere the shedding of fraternal blood in pen conflict between the State authorities and the adherents of the Vigilance Committee. And, in the hope that such will prove the fact, we entreat all parties in California, with good men of no

state of things at the earliest moment. Do not stickle for the triumph of one side or the other, but let all unite to guarantee oblivion of the past and a speedy restoration of the unquestioned supremacy of Law.

We do not cast blame on either side. We believe the organization of the Vigilance Committee was well intended if not absolutely necessary, and bave no doubt that good has resulted from its action. But that which is acceptable and beneficent as a momentary, transitory resort against gigantic villainy and erime, which had corrupted or overborne the ordinary machinery of Justice, becomes intolerable and hideous if upheld as a permanent and natural condition. To concentrate absolute power-legislative, executive and judicial-in the hands of some twenty-five to thirty men-and these absolutely unknown as well as irresponsible to the community-men chosen, no one knows by whom, and empowered to do, no one knows what-this is a machinery of deepotism which no Venetian Council or Jesuit conclave ever equaled. It cannot endure, and it should not. However pure in its origin, it is sure to be corrupted in time into a handiwork for boundless tyranty, rapacity and injustice. Once established and become an institution, its little finger will be found thicker than the loins of even a corrupted and abused republican government. A government by the cleves of stuffed ballot-boxes is bad enough in all conscience; but a government without ballot-boxes, jury-boxes, or any other than cartridge-boxes-a government by masked, anonymous, self-chosen dictatorsmust inevitably become more odious and blighting than the empire of Soulouque or the paternal rule

of King Bomba. Let us once more entreat all good citizens of California to forget what is past and unite to restore the empire of Republican Law. Let the Legislature be assembled at once, if it has not already been; let it proceed forthwith to correct the flagrant abuses which called the Vigilance Committee into existence; let it provide for and secure a fair State and Municipal Election, and vacate all existing offices; then let it pass an act of amnesty for all the actors in the extra-legal proceedings of the last few weeks, and let the election be held at the earliest moment. Unless the flow of blood shall have previously commenced, we believe this plan would insure the restoration of constitutional government, with a radical and lasting reform.

We continue to receive letters from Pennsylvania and Indians-States which, in our review of Presidential Prospects, we set down as doubtfulprotesting against that classification, and insisting that those States, respectively, are sure for Frement and Freedom by large majorities. One friend in Western Pennsylvania gives us an estimate of the vote in every County of that State west of the Alleghenies, footing up over 17,000 majority for Fremont. Several of these letters are written by men who supported Pierce and King in 1852, and think they cannot be mistaken as to the extent of the change to Fremont all around them.

These bulletins do not convince us, because they do not assure us that the right sort of work is be ing done. We do not need to be told that a large majority of those who habitually read newspapers, and are familiar with the course of events in Kansas, will vote for Fremont and Dayton-we knew that long ago. Nor did we need to be assured that the Free-Kansas candidates are personally more popular than their leading antagonists-that also has long been manifest. Nor did we need information that, in certain localities, there have been very great changes to the right side within the last three months, and that such changes are still in progress. What we did need to know was, that the friends of Free Kansas and Fremont are organizity efficiently and thoroughly-that the wide-awake sections are looking after those as yet not half aroused-and that measures have been taken which will secure the diffusion of the most convincing documents to every dwelling and the canvassing of every township by able and tried speakers; and these we do not find among our advices: bence we persist in setting down Pennsylvania and Ladiana as doubtful-exceedingly doubtful at this moment-though we believe each, if thoroughly canvassed, will give Fremont a handsome majority.

But let our friends also be heard: CENTREVILLE, Ind., July 29, 1856. Mr. Editor: You do Indiana great injustice in setting her down in the list of "doubtful" States in the approaching Presidential election. Permit me to assure you and your readers that there is no reason for entertaining a "doubt" on the subject; and that no entertaining a "doubt" on the subject; and that no doubt is entertained by any well-informed mass in the State, as I believe. The vote of indiana will as surely be given for Fremont and Dayton as the time for the election shall arrive. I have lived in Indiana for over forty years, have had some connection with the politics of the States, and think I know something about that whereof I write; and I cannot put the majority for Fremont and Dayton as well as force as publican State ticket, at less than 20,000 votes; and I behave it will approach pretty closely to 30,000. In such a contest as is now being waged, the Hoosiers will demonstrate that the word "doubtful" does not

apply to them.

INDIANAFOLIS, Friday, Aug. 1, 1836.

Editor Tribune: We see you have been posting the books and showing, as you think, how the election is going this Fall for President. We see that you put Indiana down on the doubtful list. We think you may very eafely put Indiana down for Fremont and Freedom by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority. We believe Indiana is safe for Freedom's candidate. The prospects are highlening every day. Keep the ball rolling! are brightening every day. Keep the ball rolling Yours truy. (Sixted by three Plerce Men of 52 Menograms, Pa., Thursday, July 31, 1836

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

In your "Presidential Prespects" of inst week, you anticipate a desperate struggle in Pennsylvania, Now, Sir, we fear no such thing, nor is the prospect dreary at least in Wyoming County. Wyoming is but a small County, with about 3,200 voters, and gave Pierce about inty, with about 3,200 voters, and gave Pierce about majority-we, with the rest, voting for Pierce It will now give Fremont at least 600 majority, and if we have a few more such speeches as Mr. Bigler's of July 4. Fremont will get the entire vote, save perfect a few office-holders and ther household. We haps a few office-holders and ther house-half. We wish to correct the impression which may have gone orth to the world. We in this part of the country proorth to the world. We in this part of the country profies to be endowed with common sense, and believe
that all men are created equal and endowed with certain "inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty
"and the pursuit of nappiness. We read in hides of the
question—we read our Bible, and believe its sacred
truth—and we cannot be so deaf to the cause of suffering humanity as to vote for the extension ground
getion and trumph of slavery—the greatest eviction has
ever cursed our fand. We are conservative, not wisning to interfere with Slavery where it is but we would
have a extend as farther. At least, we do not wish
forced upon us. The Presidential question with us
has but two sides. Those in favor of Freedom, Fire
Kanses, &c., will vote for Fremont, the People's canoliciate; those in favor of the Administration, there,
Douglas, Brooks & Co., will vote for Buchange. Douglas, Brooks & Co., will vote for Buchana. Fillmore will no triure Fremont here in the least. We believe in being honest in politics as well as a sything clee but are you not more that house? Do you not prospectively give Buchanan and Fillmore votes its trey will not get? Respectfully yours.

The Journal of Commerce is showing with what just A to tion am in You give a heakept open all the screen of entranced in Kansas,—with only one angion mentum—that of one Towns (Express.

The very day (yesterday on which The Journal printed its elaborate article thus condensed in The Express, THE TRIBUNE published in full the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Geo. G. Dunn of Ind. (a leading Fillmore man), providing for the settlement of the difficulties in Kansas by ignoring the Topeka Constitution and State party, to unite in putting an end to the anomalous Government, upholding the Fugitive Slave

Law, and remanding to a Territorial condition for an indefinite period, but repealing so much of the Nebraska act as repudiates the Missouri Compact. This project of pacification for Kassas has never appeared nor been fairly set forth, nor even commended, in either The Journal or The Express, while THE TRIBUNE found fault with some of its best friends in the House for voting against it, at the time such vote was given. This bill passed the House last Tuesday by a vote of 88 to 74; and the Yeas on this proposition of a leading champion of Fillmore to settle the troubles in Kansas were made up as follows:

The Nays on this proposition of the ablest Fillmore Member of the House (Humphrey Marshall perhaps excepted) were made up as follows:

Gentlemen of The Journal and The Express print this statements if you dare, and refute it if

The Express has at length a letter from Kansas -that is, from a most "respectable and excellent " citizen" who has been there. He is said by it to "confirm the opinions entertained by all conserva-'tive people North regarding Kansas affairs," in the following:

" This Kansas matter has been gre "This Kansas matter has been greatly exagger-ated in the East, as no doubt for political effect. There have been faults committed on both sides, and respect-able citizens of Missouri regret what has happened as much as do the people of the North and East. The citizens of Kansas who mind their own business are not molested, and were the leaders of both parties got rid of, the troubles in Kansas would cease."

Exactly: "The troubles in Kansas would "cease," if the Free-State men would simply "mind their own business," and let the Border Ruffians elect the officers and make such laws as suit them. All we have to do is to give up the contest, and Kansas becomes as full of peace as South Carolina. Had nobody ever gone there but Atchison, Stringfellow, Donalson, Buford and their satellites, Kansas would have always been quiet, and even Northern immigrants-providing they were "sound on the goose"-could have gone up the Missouri in peace and quietness instead of being driven around through the wild prairies of Iowa and Nebraska. We should have had no trouble and no bloodshed here in '76 and thereabouts, if our ancestors had all been Tories, as those of this "respectable and excellent citizen" probably were. Nothing is easier than to have peace-if you are only willing to pay enough for it.

We shall have an unusually small number of local officers to elect this Fall. There are no county officers to be chosen. The municipal officers are, a Mayor in place of Fernando Wood, a City Judge in place of E. S. Capron, eleven Aldermen representing the First, Third and the other Wards with odd numbers, and a full Board of Councilmen. The others are School and Ward Officers of no special political significance.

Beside Presidential Electors, the people will vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Members of Congress, and Members of Assembly.

The Commercial says its objection to Judges making political speeches

"has no reference to the time political speaking oc-cupies, but to the deterioration all feel that it works in the judicial character."

-On which THE TRIBI NE remarks that this depends altogether on which side the speech is made. If for Truth, Freedom and Humanity, we think it would not "deteriorate" the judicial character; if for Slavery, Injustice and Oppression, we think

FROM WASHINGTON

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1856. Now that but two weeks of the Session remain, and there is barely sufficient time to pass the appropriation bills with proper scrutiny, attempts will be made to carry through objects of special legislation, which may be, in fact, less meritorious than they appear or are supposed to be by those supporting them. It is understood that the Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report a bill making a grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railroad therein, and the bill is so framed that the old company, which was concerned in the fraud two years ago, will come in and derive all the advantage. No one supposes the Committee would lend itself a scheme of this sort, admitting the fact to be as is reported; but it shows the necessity of unusual vigilance now, as well as the danger of postponing or presenting large measures. like that contemplated, in the expiring days of the Session. Suspicions may be unjustly excited in some cases, and discredit attached to propositions entitled to meritorious consideration, by pursuing this mistaken course. As a rule of action, it is safe to put aside every bill which has not been fairly canvassed during the last fortnight, except such as are imperatively demanded for the public service, and against which no valid objection can urged. The lobby would soon be reduced by this process, and Congress would adjourn in better odor than has attended it of late years.

Much apprehension is felt here as to the ultimate consequence of the present difficulties in California. It is as dangerous for the Vigilance Committee to relinquish the power which they have assumed, as to continue its exercise. In the one case, such a surrender would be almost certainly followed by a hostile demonstration on the part of its opponents; while in the other, it would seem to involve a complete extinction of legal authority. Then there is the great danger resulting from all such movements, that, the original object being accomplished, it may be perverted to others, of more doubtful purpose. This state of thirgs demenstrates conclusively that our Pacific possessions can never be retained under the influnce and discipline which are felt in the States of the Atlantic, unless there be a speedy mode of transit and communication. Nature has interposed vast barriers, in the dividing range of mountains, which science and enterprise must overcome in order to unite us with the social contact and sympathies belonging to our people. The time is not far off when it may be difficult to retain California under any circumstances; and when it is considered how many years will be necessary to complete a railroad, common sagacity should urge the promptest and most energetic action for this object that may be consistent with the public interests. The wagon road, which the Senate authorized, is a good beginning, and cannot he pushed forward with too much zeal and activity As the Chairman of the Committee of Ways

and Means has fairly got his Appropriation bills under way, which were reported five months ago. and there are no privileged questions to override them, there is some prospect that if the Sepate will work up to the hours of the House, they may be passed in abundant time to save the humiliating scenes which are witnessed here periodically. Without presuming to set up my humble judgment against that of wise law makers, it does seem to me that the policy of attaching conditions to these bills, except in extraordinary cases, is very ques tionable. To restrain the use of the army against peaceable settlers in Kansas, as proposed by Mr.

Sherman, is not objectionable in the abstract, but it Sherman, is not objectionable in the abstract, but it contemplates a revision of the Territorial laws by Congress, which is not possible now, and should have been attempted early in the session. Then if the Sepate had refused to respond to the popular will, as expressed through the people's Representatives, the stern remedy of refusing the supplies, except upon prescribed conditions, would still have remained. But the Army bill contains this injunction, and it is hardly necessary to attach a injunction, and it is hardly necessary to attach a like provision to others, or one having the same substantial effect. The practical operation will be a collision between the Senate and House, and some arrangement ultimately through a Committee of Conference, by which the moral effect of the movement may be impaired. INDEX.

THE HOUSE ON SATURDAY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2-11 P. M.

The House met at 11 o'clock; no quorum pres ent. A call of the House was had, which occupied half an hour, and by that time only one hundred and treenty-one members had made their appearance, showing one hundred and thirty-six absentees Without fining the absentees, the House proceeded to the reading of the Journal. Reports of private bills were made from Committees, and seventeen private bills were passed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to further consider the Fortifications bill, the question being on the motion of Mr. Benson of Maine, to amend the bill by appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of the fortifications at the entrance of the Kennebee River, State of Maine, which was agreed to. Mr. Campbell of Ohio reported an amendment to the bill appropriating \$42,000 for the purchase of additional land for defensive purposes on Staten Island, New-York, which was also agreed to. The same gentleman, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an amendment appropriating the sum of \$200,000 for contingent expenses of fortifications not men-

On motion of Mr. STANTON of Ohio, the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out. The purpose of this motion was to

defeat the bill. After considering the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of Government for the year ending June 30. 1857, the Committee rose and reported its action on the Fortifications bill to the House, which body refused to concur in the recommendation of th Committee to strike out the enacting clause by a vote of 60 to 95. The Speaker then decided that the amendments for improving fortifications at the mouth of the Kennebec and for the purchase of land on Staten Island, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, were cut off by the action of the Committee in recommending to the House to strike out the enacting clause. The bill, as originally reported, was, therefore, read a third time an passed. Mr. Benson's amendment will be added in the Senate.

The bill makes the following appropriations for

the present fiscal year:
For Fort Mourgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, \$25,000,
For Fort Knox, at the narrows of the Penobacot River, Me.

For Fort Winthrep, Governor's Island, Bostor harbor, For Fort Richmond, at the Narrows, New-York harbor,

\$75.690.
For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, \$20,000.
For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, \$150,000.
For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, \$150,000.
For Fort Calboun, entrance to Hampton Roads, Va., \$50,000.
For Fort Pulsaki, Savannah River Georgia, \$19,000.
For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florids, \$25,000.

\$25,(co.)
For Fort McRee, and preservation of its site, Florida, \$25,000.
For Fort Barraneas, Possescoa Harbot, Florida, \$25,000.
For Fort Games, Dauphin Island, Abbams, \$50,000.
For Fort Tav.or, Key West, Florida, \$150,000.
For Fort Jefferson, Torringes, Florida \$150,000.
For fortifications at Alestrar Island, San Francisco Bay, Calloria, \$25,000.
For fortifications at Fort Point, entrance of San Francisco Rev. California, \$250,000.

California, \$350,600 r repairs of Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, \$10,000, r rejairs of Fort Jackson, Savannab River, \$14,000 or repairs of Fort Morgan, mouth of Mobile Bay, Alabama, For extension of battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River,

For repairs and extension of Port St. Philip, Mississippi River, \$40,600. River, \$30,000.
For continuent expenses of fortifications not herein mentioned.
he preservation of sites, the protection of titles, and repairs of modern damages to Forts, \$30,300.

By the above figures it will be perceived, of one million six hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, appropriated to the improvements and rephirs of tertifications, that only one hundred and ninety thousand dollars are to be expended north of

Mason and Dixon's line!

Among the remarkable demonstrations of this Session, I think there is nothing that equals the cool audacity of Mr. Herbert of California, lately acquitted by the Crawford-charged Jury of the a leged crime of murdering the Irishman Keating, in his attempt to-day to revenge himself upon the Vigi-lance Committee of California for their recent exhim Frest he asked leave to se following preamble and resolutions, which were

read for information:

"Harras, We have seen with profound regret the lawiess proceedings of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and an order to give that protection to the law of said State, under the Constitution of the United States, which we doem it our

the Constitution of the United States, which we down it our duty to do; therefore.

"He it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. They the commander of the Paulic division of the United States army is berebs sutherized and directed to issue, upon a requisition of the Faccative of the State of California, such arms, ordinance, and ammunition therefor as the Executive of said State may deem necessary in preserving suborcination to the laws of said State.

State. "And be it further resolved, That in case it should be doesned necessary, in the opinion of the said Executive of Califotnia, to call to his assistance, in preserving subordination to the laws of said flate, the naval forces helonging to the United States, then the commander or commanders of said farces be, and they are hereby, required and directed to obey promptly the order of said Executive of California."

Objections were made from every part of the

The House then went into Committee of the Whole again, and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

Mr. HERBERT obtained the floor, and the House was all attention to hear what he might say. following is a rerbatim report of his remarks:

Mr. Chairman: My object in rising on this occasion

is to answer some of the charges which have been made against me, traducing my character as a man. These charges have been made, and they come from almost charges bave been made, and they come from almost every section of the country [Brenton And they will keep coming too]—from the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast. Now Sir, so far as I am concerned, individually, I feel a perfect indifference to these charges [sensation]; but I feel it to be a duty that I owe to this body that I should make this explanation. What are these charges [Why, Sir, they bear upon their face, every one of them, from highest to lowest, the brand of Ialsehood. Not one of them can be substantiated, I care not who has asserted it or where it comes from. Sir, I claim that I have a character [A Mensier in his sear. Yee, and a devilish bad one], for which I am under obligations to no man living; one that I have made for myself, and one that I believe will compare favorably with the purest in the land [Stouts of ridcule, and "Hear him." "Aint that mocest!" "What purity!" &c.]. Where do these charges come from [One comes from the Grand Jury! They come from political enemies—nen who are arrayed in hostility against me. I regret, as a matter of course, that many of them have come from my own State; but they have some from a carter that make me feel that they are a second or course. have come from my own State; but they have some from a quarter that makes me feel that they are a compliment rather than a disgrace upon me because to y come from my chemics [Suppressed laughter]. But when you go back to the foundain head, to the right of the charges made against me in my own State, you find them emanating from one of the present the City of Washington. Now, Sir, I will not so for lorget myself—I will not adure the dignity of this House, by a tering into or giving a detailed character of the different me who have assained my observed. of the different men who have assailed my character but I will say this; that there is no one of them who se character will compare with mine in point of parity, hone, or integrity [Hearty laughter from all parts of the Huxsel. So far as this man of The sign is con-cerned, he is a men who placed before the country an certee, he is a man who placed before the country an experte statement of as unfortunate transaction with the last in the Ui y of Washington, and after I had been hororably acquitted by a Jury of my countrymen [sensation and the remark from a Member, "Al but the hororable"], he had not the maniferes and magnatimity to come cut and say that he was wrong. It is this man and men like him who have set up these charges against me Another one of these adividuals is the cyrrespectent of The New-York Times, a gentleman who was a short time ago, assailed by this same most of The Star as a country was to levy black mail. Similar charges have been was to levy black mail. Similar charges have been was to lety black mail. Similar charges have been made eggent the color of The Star. I feel it to be a compliment to me to be abused by such men; but in the lenguage of another, there should be placed in the harde of every honest man a whip to lack the range. Honest takes through the work [A Minner "Honest Takes Start Abuse, and Barbout, Burdan, Bu

Iago"]. So far as these charges against me are encerned. I prenounce them false. While I am up, I
desire to make reference to a bill which I introduced
some time ago, and which certain partice have
taken to stamp with infamy among the members
taken to stamp with infamy among the members
this House. I believe as an honorable may that
there ever was a bill calculated to practically promote the welfare and lasting happiness of my people,
this is the one. I stand ready to defend it against my
colleague or any other who may take opposition to
it. I am ready to go with him before our common
constituents and vindicate my conduct. The bill is a
just one, and if it were properly understood, I am sur
that it would meet with the favor of this House.

The Chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. Herbers The Chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. Herber

was cut short in his remarks.

The Congressional Debating Society held a sea sion this evening, at which Mr. Ruffin of North Carolina made a speech condemning the People's party. He said it was charged that Buchana is not sound on the Slavery question; but he contended that he had been sound ever since 1819 when he made a speech in Laneaster, Pa. When Pierce was a candidate, said the speaker, we were told that he would not prove true, but he has proved to be the soundest Constitutional President that we ever had; and, Sir, James Buchanan will prove as true to Slavery as Franklin Pierce has done, for he is just as good a man as Pierce ever was. A Pennsylvanian Buchanan man, who listened to this barangue, remarked that he was almost persuaded to vote for Fremont; and if this speech could be scattered through his State (Pennsylvania) it would secure it for Fremont,

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4, 1866. In the Senste to-day Senstor Wisson offered a resolution, that the Committee on the Judicary be instructed to report forthwith a resolution author-

izing the President to direct the District Attorney of Kansas to enter a nolle prosequi on the joint indictment against Charles Robinson and his compatriots for treason against the United States. The Border-Ruffian Senators who have been talking about doing the same thing of late, for political effect, objected to its introduction. Senator Wilton will call it up again to-morrow.

A similar resolution was introduced into the House, but a two-third vote could not be obsained to suspend the rules for its consideration so it was not acted upon.

Mr Campbell, Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, did a splendid business to-day in getting his appropriation for the expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments through the Committee of the Whole. He reached the Territory of Kausas when the Committee rose, They have reported in favor of appropriating twenty thousand dollars for compensation and milesge of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the Assembly of Kansas. This appropriation will probably be reached to-morrow, and will be stricken out, as the House do not recognize any such body.

The House will take no action for another election in Kansas at present, and should the Bogus Legislature cause the reelection of Whitfield he will not be recognized or be allowed to take his

Mr. Hickman of Pa , denies that he indorses the Cincipnati platform. He only goes for Buchanan, and I learn from undoubted authority that he says old Buck himself has never written a word in indersement of the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Hickman is a confidential friend of the old gentleman and eught to know. What does Mr. Barksdale of Miss , say to this.

The Debating Society held a meeting in the House this evening, Mr. Kurkel of Pa., in the Chair. Mr. Elnott of Ky., Mr. Broom of Pa., Mr. Cobb of Ga., and Mr. Purviance of Pa , made political speeches. Audience small.

To the Associated Pers.

The bill, as passed by the House, on Saturday, making appropriations for fortifications, and other works of orfense, contains the following items:

For Fort Mortgonery, outlet of Lake Champlain, \$25,000; for Fort Knox, Maine, \$60,000; for Fort Winthirp, Massachusetts, \$10,000; for Fort Richmond, New York, \$75,000; for Fort Warren, Missachusetts, \$29,000; for Fort Delaware, \$150,000; for Fort Carroll Marylane, \$150,000; for Fort Calhoun, Virginia, \$50,000; for Fort Sumpter, South Carolina, \$50,000; for Fort Clunch, for Fort Clunch, Florida, \$25,000; for Fort McKes, Florida, \$25,000; foutilications at Aleatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cabitornia, \$200,000; for forthlications at Port Point, entrace of San Francisco Bay, California, \$250,000; for repairs of Fort Jackson, Georgia, \$43,000; for repairs of Fort Morgan, Alabama, \$25,000; for extension of battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, \$10,000; for repairs and extension of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, \$30,000; for contingens expenses of fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of sites, the protection of titles and repairs of sudden damages to forts, \$30,300;—total, \$41,583,300.

FREMONT VICTORY IN NEW-LONDON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 4, 1856. Our Charter Election came off to-day, and a very large vote was polled. Mr. A. C. Leppett, the Buchanan Democratic nominee for Mayor, was defeated by Mr. J. N. Harris, the Fremont and Freedom candidate, by a very large majority. The Fremonters are firing a bundred guns this evening in henor of their victory.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Aug. 4, 1856.
Mr. Will.SON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report forthwish a resolution and orizing the District Attorney of Kansas to enter a noile procession of each of the indictments against Messrs. Robinson, Smith, Jenkins John Brown, Williams, G. W. Brown, and Deitzler, for treeson.

The cebate in the case of Richard W. Thompson was resumed from Friday; but the Semale did no of it, motion of Mr. SEWARD, the River and Harbor

hill was taken up, and a debate ansued upon it, involv-ng the general ments of the system. The Scoole then passed bills continuing certain pub ic works in Massachuserts; for the unprovement of the Missisteps River, and the burbors of Mew Castle, Dels Este, Penn; also the bills to continue the improven ent of the Rock River Rapids, and the improve

ment of the Tennessee River. Adjunted. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to run a bonnary line between Washington Teratry and the British Possessions, and the Oregon Treatry, there being conflicting claims owing to the undetermination of the main channel. contactly from the Guif of Georgia to the Straits of

The Senate's bill, appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of the Petapero River, and rendering the Part of Baltimore accessible to War Steamer, was then

Mr. PURVIANCE moved a suspension of the rules to cable in to attoduce a resolution instructing the Committeen the Judiciary to inquire forthwith and report by wrat authority the recent arrests in Kansan report by wrat and or . Deitzier Brown, Smith and others were made, together with the offences with which they stand charged, and if they are imprisoned which they stand charged, and if they are imprisoned which they stand for participation in the forms.